

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII, No. 339

## AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—POMPEY, OR, AWAY DOWN SOUTH—FAMILY JAIL.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—ROUND THE CLOCK.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets.—AGNES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—ALADDIN THE SECOND.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—LA FAVORITA.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 56th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—OPERA.—FRA DIAVOLO.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTOS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—THE WANDERING DUTCHMAN, Afternoon and Evening.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—KING OF CARBONS. Matinee at 2 1/2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—ROMEO AND JULIET.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—DAS STUETTERST.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner 8th av.—NEGRO MINSTREL—ECCECITICITY, &amp;c.

WHITE'S ATHLETICUM, No. 585 Broadway.—SPLENDID VARIETY OF NOVELTIES. Matinee at 2 1/2.

TOKY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &amp;c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, St. James Theatre, corner of 25th st. and Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.

KELLY &amp; LEON'S, 715 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, near Broadway.—Day and Evening.

RAILEY'S GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot of Houston street, East River.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1872.

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NITRO-GLYCERINE, it has just been demonstrated, by the terrific explosion, with its frightful consequences in Westchester, is not an article to be trifled with by foolish boys bent upon mischief.

THE WINDY STORM of yesterday we fear puts an end to our Indian Summer, but we expect from it a change which will give us an old-fashioned, bright and bracing Thanksgiving Day. And the turkeys are all right.

## The Crisis in France—The President and the Assembly.

Our latest news from France, although of a slightly more hopeful character, does not encourage the belief that the present crisis is to be got over easily or without danger. The deadlock continues. The Assembly is divided, and the majority in the Assembly is opposed to the President. The President stands upon his dignity, the Assembly asserts its right; and so, for the present, the situation seems somewhat desperate. It was our hope that the committee of the Assembly appointed to draw up a reply to the President's message would, taking into account the peculiar difficulties of the general situation, successfully endeavor to meet the President's wishes and so bring about a compromise. This hope has been blasted. The committee has divided, and there is but small prospect of reconciliation. Yesterday the majority report was read in the Assembly. According to the despatch it is a strong indictment against the radical party, and it insists on the establishment of a responsible Ministry as a means of fighting radicalism. It was the desire of the majority that the report be taken up and disposed of immediately. The Assembly, however, yielded to the wishes of the minority, and by a vote of three hundred and fifty-six against three hundred and thirty-two agreed to postpone the consideration of the report until Thursday. On the other hand we are told that the minority have adopted a resolution, which is to be proposed to the Assembly, and which contemplates the nomination of a committee of thirty-five members, with instructions to present a bill providing for the establishment of Ministerial responsibility and embodying the constitutional forms necessary to secure the regular working of a republican government. The President, it is said, approves of the resolution. General MacMahon, at the reception, was observed to be on the most friendly terms with the President, and General Ladmirault assured the President that the city of Paris was with him in his conflict with the Assembly. It is not wonderful that there should be in Paris and, indeed, all over France, considerable excitement because of the state of things at Versailles. The confusion is freely made that the crisis is pregnant with peril. The radical journals are unsparing in their abuse of the legitimists, Orleanists and imperialists; and revolution is declared to be inevitable if the government of Thiers is overthrown.

The situation is far from being satisfactory. At the same time, it must be admitted, there is nothing in the present situation of affairs which entitles it to be spoken of as a surprise. It has long been manifest that unless President Thiers could so modify the workings of the government machine as to meet the wishes of some of his friends and not a few of his enemies he would find it necessary to deal with a recalcitrant Assembly. It would be as absurd, as it would be unjust to say that for the bringing about of the present crisis President Thiers is alone responsible. History will never allow it to be forgotten that when France was prostrate and completely at the mercy of the foe M. Thiers was called upon by the united voice of his countrymen to take hold of the helm and save the ship of state from ruin. Nor will it ever be forgotten that having seized the helm he held it firmly, and largely, if not completely, accomplished the task which he undertook. In two years no ruler of France ever accomplished so much for the actual good of his country. Not to speak of the treaty of peace which he made with the German invader or of the destruction of the Commune, what has he not done for France since France was completely restored to herself? He has restored her commercial prosperity; he has built up her finances; he has commanded the confidence of the money-holders of the world; he has in eighteen months paid off one-half of a war indemnity which was sufficient to crush any ordinary nation, and which but for him might have ruined France; he has reorganized the army and made it, if not the equal of its German rival, at least one of the most powerful military organizations on the Continent of Europe; and, in addition to all this, he has done more than has been done by any one man, or by any administration, since the commencement of the present century, to reconcile the French people, in country and in town, to republican institutions. That in circumstances of peculiar difficulty President Thiers has done well must be honestly admitted by every impartial student of the events of these times. He has done well, however, because he had, for some reason or other, an obedient Assembly at his back. Without such an Assembly his success would have been impossible. The difficulty of his position to-day is much less the result of any blunders he has made than of the success which he has achieved. He was the one man whom the factions could trust when the country was weary of war, prostrate and bleeding at every pore, and when no one faction was strong enough to attempt to lead. He was strong, not because he represented the Orleanists, or the legitimists, or the imperialists or the republicans, but because, for the time, he represented France. Now, however, that France has somewhat recovered from the disastrous blow which she received at Sedan, the natural vanity of the nation is again revealing itself, and the different factions, impatient of restraint, are desirous to put forth their strength. Republicans are anxious to have the Republic definitively established; the monarchists are sick of a delay which they know is hour by hour killing their chances of success, and the imperialists look on hopefully, believing that the tide of revolution will again float them into power. It is possible that President Thiers has been a little too fearful to launch the republican bark; but it ought not to be forgotten that the Assembly is stronger than the President, and that without the consent of the Assembly such action was impossible.

How the present crisis is to end it is difficult to say. If the President had the power to dissolve the Assembly, and of his own right, make an appeal to the people, the situation would be intelligible and the difficulty would be easy of solution. This power, however, the President has not. The Assembly cannot depose him, nor can he dissolve the Assembly. For neither the one act nor the other did the Bordeaux compact make any provision. It is scarcely possible that the President could long retain his power if the majority in the Assembly remained resolutely opposed to him. Such antagonism between the Executive and

the legislative body would necessarily result in revolution. Should the decision of the Assembly be adverse to the President it is not improbable that he will resign his position. In such a case it will be competent to the Assembly to appoint his successor. Is it to be presumed, however, that the nation would tamely submit to the exercise of such authority by a body which is notoriously no longer representative of the sentiments of the whole people? Everything now depends on the action of the Assembly on Thursday. The appointment of a responsible Ministry would, no doubt, be a positive gain. It would be another step in the direction of solid government. It is doubtful, however, whether this single concession would satisfy the radicals, and we have no reason to believe that the conservatives will grant more. We see but one satisfactory solution to the difficulties which now menace France, and that is the dissolution of the Assembly and an appeal to the people. To this it must come at last, and the general feeling seems now to be that it cannot come too soon.

## The President's Message—Congress.

From the special report which we published yesterday of the leading points of the President's forthcoming annual Message, and the despatch printed in another column of this issue, there will be nothing in the document calculated to inspire enthusiasm in Young America or to awaken apprehensions of perilous changes in the mind of Grandfather Whitehead. It will embrace a very quiet statement of the workings of the several executive departments during the year since December last, with just such recommendations for appropriations and other legislative measures as are needed to keep the government jogging steadily along without disturbance or interruption at home or abroad for the ensuing fiscal year, which begins on the 30th of June. The impression widely prevailing a few days ago that the President would turn over a new leaf in his Southern policy seems to have had no foundation but conjecture, for we are assured that in the Message of Monday next will be no special recommendation on behalf of the South; but that the whole subject of amnesty, supremacy of the local civil authorities, and so forth, in that section will be left to the discretion of Congress.

Doubtless the recent political squabbles and disturbances in Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas and some others of the reconstructed States have had their effect at the White House, although it is said that, touching the pacification of said States, the President has yielded to the advice of experienced politicians in concluding to let things remain as they are for some time longer. It must be borne in mind, however, that the term of the present Congress expires on the 4th of March with the present term of the Executive, and that in the short interval the two houses will have their hands full in the regular appropriation bills and other routine measures of the session. Should the law be revived under which the new Congress assembled on the 4th of March immediately upon the heels of the retiring Congress, General Grant, in addition to his inaugural, may have on the 4th or the 5th some special recommendations to make to the two houses. Otherwise the new Congress will not assemble till the first Monday in December a year hence.

In any event, however, the new Senate will assemble and organize on the 4th of March, in order to install the new President of the body, the Vice President elect, Wilson, and to act upon such nominations for office as the President may have in readiness to submit for confirmation. We expect he will submit to the Senate on the 5th of March, if not sooner, a new Cabinet appointment or two, and perhaps some two or three nominations for missions abroad, including the mission to London and that to St. Petersburg. Meantime, we judge from our Washington foreshadowings that the President's Message to the two houses on Monday next will be as peaceful in its instructions as a Quaker sermon to a camp of reconstructed Apaches.

## The Condition of Affairs in Spain and Cabinet Estimate of the Crisis.

The telegrams from Madrid which appear in our columns are dated in the Spanish capital yesterday. The contents of the despatches are not calculated to allay the apprehension which must prevail in the minds of the friends of Amadeus' government relative to the condition of affairs which exists in the kingdom. If the statements are literally correct—not exaggerated by Spanish party men for political effect—the Crown has good reason for uneasiness, for the national situation is really serious. Provincial riot demonstrates at different points of the territory. This is suppressed by military force. There are marchings and countermarchings of royalist troops, and at the same moment the prevalence of what may be classed as an itinerant pseudo-revolution. The Province of Murcia has been placed under martial law. Andalusia is being prepared for the application of a like plan of monarchical cure. Minister Zorrilla reported officially to the Cortes yesterday. The Cabinet picture is not, as will be seen, encouraging to the cause of Iberian constitutionalism. President of the Council Zorrilla alleged, notwithstanding, in conclusion, that "but little importance is attached by the government to the demonstrations." This Cabinet allegation appears to us, at this distance from the scenes of excitement, as being exceedingly peculiar, if not extraordinary. Has Spain come to regard a half-smothered revolution as the normal political condition of the country? Have her people commenced to class the embers of the flame of war and rebellion as a healthy, life-giving fuel for the domestic hearth? Or, on the contrary and before all, are the Spanish people, the millions, the only true conservatives in the country, and the party tacticians in Madrid and the other large cities the mere secret engineers, who, in their scramble for place, may, perhaps, hoist the constitution by means of a petard fashioned in a mere caucus?

A BRILLIANT FRAUD—Those alleged wonderful diamond discoveries in Arizona, according to the latest accounts from San Francisco. Had the speculators concerned tried their experiment on a more moderate scale than that of covering thousands of square miles with diamonds and all sorts of precious stones they might have caught a good many gudgeons.

## The System of Commissions for Our City Government—How We Are to Be Ruled in the Future.

It is very well known that the republican leaders in this city contemplate an application of the system of metropolitan district commissions to the government of New York and its suburbs, through the action of the republican State Legislature and the co-operation of Governor Dix. Their plan is bold and comprehensive. It covers all the present municipal departments, and extends the area of their authority beyond the limits of the corporation over a territory embracing Westchester, Kings, Queens and Richmond, or a portion of those counties, as the case may be. The new departure is not to be simply a revival of the old Metropolitan Police district policy, but a complete revolution in the government. It is argued that the city boundaries are now too restricted for the population; that the citizens cannot be efficiently protected in life or property by laws, however good, the operation of which is confined to the city limits. We must prepare ourselves for the speedy consolidation of the suburbs in one great municipality, and to that end must extend our local laws over the adjacent territory. The business men of New York are residents of Brooklyn, Westchester and Staten Island. Every day the inhabitants of these suburbs pour into the city, and the best health regulations that can be devised for New York are valueless unless they can be made to cover the area that gives us daily nearly half our floating population. The ferryboats connect us so closely with Brooklyn and Staten Island that it is absurd to maintain a police force that does not hold in its grasp Kings, Queens and Richmond as well as Westchester county, which is fast becoming only the upper part of the city. The dock improvements, the Harlem River improvement and the necessity of completing the splendid boulevards contemplated through Westchester, together with the building of the Brooklyn Bridge, render it necessary to give power over the public works in New York, Westchester and Kings to a single commission. These are the main arguments in favor of the new policy, and no one will deny their claim to fair consideration. Should they be endorsed by the State Legislature the real power in the city government will be transferred from the Mayor to the Governor of the State. This will also necessitate the creation of a commission of finance, audit and apportionment, whose authority will extend over the whole district and will do away with the Comptroller's department as it now exists.

The Herald has long advocated the consolidation of Brooklyn and Westchester with New York under one municipal government. We heartily approved years ago the creation of the original Metropolitan Police district, which gave us the best force we have ever had in the city, and we do not see why the same principle should not now be extended to all the departments of the city government. We have a Governor of the State who is a resident of New York city, closely identified with its interests and conversant with its requirements. A great deal of rhetoric is expended on the rights of municipalities and on the danger of interfering with self-government; but it is certain that we have heretofore failed to govern our own city properly, and that the people of the whole State are almost as much concerned as we ourselves are in the health and prosperity of the metropolis and in the strict enforcement of the laws for the protection of life and property within its limits. The old "Ring" officials were so bent on making enormous fortunes by dishonest practices that they suffered the worst characters in the community to wield the greatest political power. Since their overthrow there has been but little real improvement in our local affairs except in the better protection of the public treasury from direct plunder. Selfish schemes have been prosecuted as vigorously as ever, if less boldly, and if we have not been injured by direct robbery we have been damaged by inefficiency, lack of harmony and jealousies by which desirable improvements have been brought to a standstill and the progress of the city has been seriously impeded. If we can be more honestly, more advantageously and more efficiently governed at Albany than we can govern ourselves, no good citizen will object to the creation of metropolitan commissions or to the transfer of the appointing power to the hands of Governor Dix.

The republican leaders contemplated no half-way measures. It is their intention to make the commissions of one political complexion, and while Governor Dix will assuredly appoint none but honest and competent officers to any position, his party will insist that they shall all be republicans. Otherwise they would take the matter into their own hands and name the commissioners through the Legislature. Their justification for this policy is based upon the plea that former city commissions failed for the very reason that they were politically mixed, and that their hybrid character seriously impaired their efficiency. The republicans claim that, as they have been endorsed by the people of the city and by the people of the State as well, the electors intended that the republican party should take the undivided responsibility of the government upon itself. This responsibility the leaders do not desire to evade, but they insist that their power shall be made supreme. Give us the exclusive control of the departments, they say, and we will answer for the good government of the city. It is very certain that the division of responsibility has been the main cause of all our municipal evils, and as the people have tried democratic rule long enough they will probably make no opposition to the entire transfer of power to the republicans. All they require is, that New York shall be made worthy of its position as the metropolis of the United States; that the great works of public improvement demanded by the necessities of the population shall be pushed vigorously forward to completion; that our commercial interests shall be fostered by the construction of solid and convenient docks along our magnificent water fronts; that rapid transit shall be speedily supplied throughout the island; that roads shall be opened and improved and the value of property enhanced. These matters affect the pockets, the morals and the comfort of the whole population, and if the people of New York can secure these advantages they will be indifferent whether democrats or republicans pocket the spoils, and will be quite contented to receive their public officers at the hands of Governor Dix and the State Legislature.

## Burke on Froide and the Future of Ireland.

The eloquent Dominican who undertook the defence of Ireland from the charges made by Mr. Froide against her people and their claim to the common rights of humanity brought his argument to a close last night. We have already spoken of the vigor and ability displayed in the defence, and the signal manner in which the position of the English historian was overthrown. The fact is, it did not require one-tenth the ability or learning brought to bear on the question by the Irish priest to refute the pleadings of the English advocate. During the seven hundred years which have passed since the struggle between the Celtic or Irish civilization and the Anglo-Norman was inaugurated the story of the tracheries, the persecutions and the massacres by which England has maintained her hold on the "Sister Isle" is too horrible and too repellent to our sense of justice not to enlist all our sympathies on the side of the oppressed people. There is something sublime in the picture of a people rising superior to fate, and in spite of defeats, which only stopped short of extermination, accepting again and again the issue of battle, succumbing to force, but never abandoning their cause, which must command respect even from their bitterest foes. Such a people and such a cause would be sure of a favorable verdict with a less eloquent advocate than Father Burke from a freedom and justice loving nation like America.

Having said so much we can the more freely examine the deductions which the eloquent Dominican drew from the terrible story of Ireland's wrongs, as related by himself. Although he has been singularly free from prejudice in his treatment of a delicate and a difficult subject he has unquestionably been hampered by the fact that he is a priest, or, as he himself proudly states, a monk. This fact has naturally led him to dwell with most detail on what may be the religious aspects of the struggle between England and Ireland. While Mr. Froide, on one side, labored to show that the struggle was a religious one, and to enlist the Protestant sympathies of Americans in behalf of England, Father Burke has treated the question as if it were wholly a Catholic one on the Irish side. He has never once risen to the height of a national conception, although he more than once expressed a rather vague hope that all Irishmen should learn the advantage of religious tolerance in the cause of Ireland. If we were dependent only on the views of the two gentlemen who have debated the Anglo-Irish question for our comprehension of it we should be puzzled to adopt a logical solution of the difficulty; for neither one has done full justice to the theme. Each had in view the furtherance of a favorite scheme rather than the fearless expounding of the lessons of history. While in his facts and in his argument the Dominican has been powerful and impressive, in his conclusions he has been lame and impotent. After raking up the horrors of English rule, and reminding the Irish race of all the deeds that could excite in their minds a thirst for vengeance, Father Burke concludes that the only remedy for present and past grievances is to wait patiently until the British Empire goes to pieces and Macaulay's New Zealand has completed his sketch from the broken arch of London Bridge. The programme is certainly not heroic, and the course is a very safe one to advise. No one can doubt the prudence of such advice, and it is proper enough, coming from a priest whose business it is to preach peace; but the nation that adopted it would be beneath contempt. If Ireland has no nobler programme than this the sooner her sons adopt Mr. Froide's views the better. We have no sympathy to spare for a nation that goes about the world hawking its sores to excite the pity and commiseration of mankind. Such a people were made to be slaves, and if they had only common decency they would accept in silence the fate they have neither the courage nor the manhood to redress. It appears to us that eloquent Irishmen like Father Burke are guilty of a great crime in keeping alive the bitter animosities of the past by appealing to history and reminding the Irish people that they had ancestors who were not afraid to unsheath a sword in the defence of right, whatever the result, when the only lesson they have got to preach is one of abject and cowardly submission. If Father Burke's opinions are shared by any considerable section of the Irish people then Mr. Froide is right; such a people are unworthy to be free. The bait which he holds out to cowardice is, however, likely to prove delusive. Unwilling to accept the logical conclusions of his own arguments, he pictured Ireland in the unknown future rising to greatness and attaching herself to the American Union, when the British Empire, like the Roman, had crumbled from the decay that follows the corruptions of empires. In order to make this picture pleasing to his audience he boldly misrepresented history, and showed us England rising to greatness on the ruins of the Roman Empire, when it is notorious that so feeble and corrupt was the island that the people were unable to defend themselves until they begged for the aid of the warlike Saxons. So it was in Gaul as it is everywhere—the slave is always contemptible and always a coward.

Such stories may please a mob, but they are not history. If there is one lesson that the past teaches with terrible logic it is that peoples who wish to enjoy liberty must be prepared to make the sacrifices she demands, and if the Irish people have not the energy to encounter the difficulties in their path and the courage to accept the dread issue the less their advocates call attention to the fact the better it will be for the reputation of the Irish nation. We have sympathy for the unfortunate, but none for blatant cowards.

BAD FOR "BROTHERLY LOVE"—The organized league of ruffians in Philadelphia, which, according to Hugh Marra, is "a band of thoroughly reckless men associated together for all forms of crime." And yet they talk of the Quaker policy for the Comanches.

"I SAW THEM BUT A MOMENT, BUT MOTHERS I SEE THEM NOW"—The British soldiers on their departure from the island of San Juan, in obedience to the decision of the Emperor William turning over said island to the United States.

## A Specimen of Cuban Journalistic Enterprise.

Our special commissioner to Cuba reports from Santiago a very curious and cool proceeding on the part of some journalistic genius of the place in requesting him to write for the columns of the *Diario* or for those of the *Bandera Española* a full account of what he had seen in the island and what he thought of the insurrection. There is a positively refreshing touch of the boldness of Rob Roy Macgregor and the diplomatic sharpness of Machiavelli beautifully combined in this little plan to seize on *HERALD* enterprise. It would place its foot upon its native tobacco patch, flourish a threat in the eyes of the *HERALD* man and then, if successful, turn an honest penny by publishing news whose collection was paid for by the *HERALD*. Fortunately there were two parties necessary to this transaction, the *HERALD* correspondent as well as this courteous representative of what might be regarded by a carping world in the light of journalistic brigandage. That there was a greater or lesser threat involved in the *Diario's* "request" is made tolerably evident in the fact that the courteous Spanish General Rignelme thought it necessary to inform our correspondent that he might comply with it or not at his pleasure. At the same time he guaranteed our correspondent's safety while in his territory. This is a pretty state of affairs, truly. Fancy a Cuban reporter sent to New York—if such a thing ever existed—being called on by a metropolitan journal to give his views on the chicken pick question that the Washington Market poultrymen might know where he stood and how to treat him the next time he visited them, and in order that the journal itself might be saved the expense of sending a reporter as far as West street. This would be the exact counterpart of this Cuban request, if we only figure General Shaler guaranteeing the Cuban reporter his safety from the chicken butchers' wrath, whether he published his views on the pip or not. While acknowledging the keen sense of the power and value of the *HERALD* as a news collector and director of thought, which the *Diario* admits in making the odd request, we instance it as a phenomenon in modern journalism.

## Absurd Reports About the Inside Workings of the Herald Office.

Our country contemporaries are frequently imposed upon by persons claiming to be correspondents in regard to matters and things in this city. These letters are generally stereotyped and sent to the country press in every section for a nominal price, the compensation consisting in the puffs and advertisements contained in the correspondence. One of the principal objects of interest to these irresponsible scribblers is the *HERALD* establishment and its inside workings. We have before us a copy of the *Elmira Advertiser*, a paper usually conducted with care and judgment, but which in this issue gives currency to the most absurd statements concerning the internal machinery of the *HERALD* office. This is one of those stereotyped reports sent to the country press from city advertising agents in the pretentious form of "correspondence from the metropolis" and other attractive headings. Now we do not solicit the favorable notice of our country brethren of the press—although when in matters of enterprise we challenge their commendation such commendation is always gratefully acknowledged—yet we must protest against the circulation of these ridiculous fables about the internal workings and management of our establishment. If these or any other writers for the press desire to enlighten their readers about the inside or outside workings of the *HERALD* let them call upon us personally and they will be freely furnished with reliable information on the subject. They will thus be saved the trouble of relying upon their imagination for facts concerning the manner in which the great *HERALD* business is managed.

## General Grant, His Generals and the People.

Since the early days of easy warfare, when iron-clad swordsmen hacked at equally preserved foes, as Machiavelli expresses it, "from the rising of the sun until the going down thereof," without any particular result except awful fatigue on both sides, there has been jealousy at headquarters. The instances to the contrary that to our pleading call come crawling to our mind as we write, are few and unimportant. Great generals and great men, when off the stage of their particular performance, are usually more conspicuous than admirable. Human passion and human feeling is generally disastrous to the best sewed and most glittering buttons. The swelling bosom of the conscious hero is generally fatal to quiet civilian rules of right and wrong. The man who has once charged a battery, put a brigade to flight or made an army surrender is usually lifted by the eccentric movements of his inner consciousness far above the level of his kind. He scorns opinion; he frowns at censure; above all and in defiance of circumstances he is everything himself.

Mushroom republics and monarchies, toweringly built on the shifting sands of poverty and crime, have had leaders of this kind—men who, like the artillery sergeant whom Alexander Dumas describes, had the *flair de lion* in Indian ink on one arm and "Vive la République!" on the other, and were, therefore, ready to offer explanations to *sans culottes* of either party in a street fight. But in a free, intelligent republic, and under a benign system of government, no such vascillating and pyrotechnic politics is recognized or allowed. Indeed, no general, no leader of the people, would ever dare to present himself in such a light before the educated, intelligent Republic which gave him political being.

It must be said of General Grant, our President, that in entering upon his second term he displays a ready disposition to coincide with the feelings of the great majority of the people who lately voted him into power for the next four years. Casting aside passion, favoritism and the many, and perhaps not too unfrequently pressed evil influences by which, from his peculiar position, he is surrounded, he has entered upon a path of duty that cannot fail, if properly followed up, to bring him unmeasured praise. The question of the appointment of a major general of the army, vacant through the death of that sturdy hero and savior of Pennsylvania